



The New Agile Systems Engineering: Meeting the Challenges of Functionality, Security, and Austerity

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Agenda

- Introduction to Problem Space
 - Agility is key
- Drivers
 - Enterprise Information Sharing
 - **Securing Interactions**
 - Crossing Security Domains
 - **Security Via Commercial Solutions**
- Service Based Architecture and Systems Engineering
- Data as a Service
- Framework for the **Agile Secure** Service Based Architecture



Introduction

- This research investigated **methods and environments to deliver capabilities** for secure information analysis, processing and sharing
 - On time—through Corporate Services
 - Securely—leveraging the tenets of IA
 - **Balance** between **sharing** data and **protecting** data and environment
- Defined the Enterprise **boundary**
 - Composed of **System of Systems (SoS)**
 - **Snap shot in time**
 - **Adapt** to continuously **changing boundary**—facilitated by **Agile Development**
- **Resulting Framework has to be flexible** to accommodate changes in policies and threats
 - **Agile** development
 - **Continuously asses new threats** and investigate **technologies** to counter them
 - **Incremental** fielding of **Services**



The Cloud...

- **Moving data, services and apps to the Cloud...**
 - Is an enabler to Agile Development:
 - Provides an ad-hoc ability to provision a development environment “on the fly” with operational surroundings
 - Postured for quick deployment given the access to data, users and services
 - Enables a dynamic operational environment that adapts to the needs of the users or systems “in the cloud”
 - Provides the ability to gain efficiencies through consolidation and virtual access (i.e. network enclave removal, power, space, cooling, processing, etc)
 - Creates an environment where access control is paramount to data sharing, data protection and Information Security
 - Obliges us to seriously consider Risk Adaptive Attribute-based access control (RAdAC)
 - Compels us to look at Policy-based routing



Securing the Cloud

- Traditional Defense Strategy
 - External Threats
 - Internal Threats
 - Boundary
- New Approach:
 - Labeling Data (Crypto-Bound Metadata)
 - Smart Data
 - Positive control on Identity and Access
 - Secure Configuration
 - Layered Security....Roots of Trust
 - Fine Grain Access Control
 - Network Management
 - Real Time Monitoring
- Multi Level Security



Commercial Solution For Sensitive and Classified

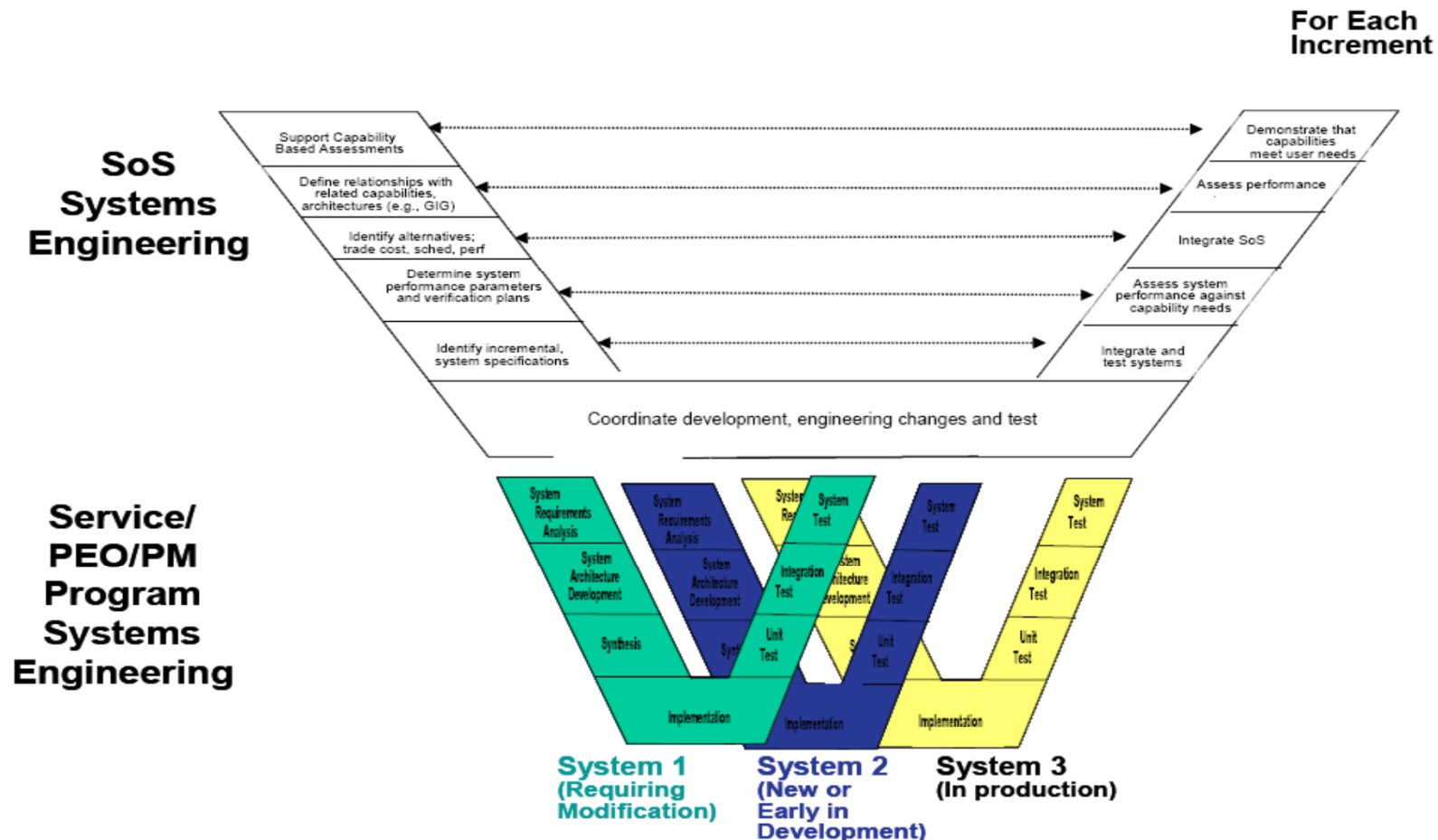
- Why Commercial Products and Services
 - Time to Market
 - Cost
 - Adaptation
 - Interoperability
 - Working with Coalition
 - Upgradeability
 - Layered security
 - Main tenability
 - Expandability
 - Reduction in training costs
- Why Not Commercial
 - Own the design process and can change requirements any time
 - Build in as much native security
 - Reduce insider threat and backdoor
 - Special situations where commercial is unacceptable due to mission impact
 - supply chain Risk management



Secure Mobile

- **Corporate Mobile Device**
 - Use trusted Operating Systems
 - Utilize Corporate Security Policy
 - Corporate controls on Accessible sites
 - Need to automate policy and *develop agile provisioning strategy*
- **Personal Device for dual use**
 - Dual boot device
 - Corporate has access to onboard corporate data only
 - If corporate security policy is disabled, access to the enterprise is terminated
 - Corporate data rights stay with the corporation
 - *Agile Real-Time Monitoring*
 - Monitor device integrity
 - Monitor vendor (service provider) upgrades to OS and Apps
 - Monitor user updates and APPs

System of Systems (SoS) and Enterprise Systems Engineering





Adaptive Systems Engineering...

- **What about Systems Engineering?**
 - **SE is most relevant at the early stages of development**
 - Define Interfaces
 - Characterize Data Flow (mission data to netflow data)
 - Define Thresholds for proactive fine-tuning of system attributes (metrics monitoring, smart trending, etc)
 - Develop the sustainability concept of operations
 - Identify the risks and vulnerabilities
 - Enable fault isolation through identification of high risk components
 - **Create repeatable processes that add value**
 - Generate a lean governance practice that enables the ability to recognize the baseline
 - Define a regression testing process to “quickly” test the new capability
 - **SE must be ADAPTIVE to be RELEVANT**
 - Understand the criticality of the need
 - Understand the timeline
 - Evaluate the changing threat Environment
 - Understand your stakeholder and operational environment



Objectives for the Cyber Security Framework

- **Ubiquitous Application:**
 - We need a solution that is **generally applicable to all systems**, non-virtualized and virtualized.
- **Just-in-time Delivery:**
 - Time and effort must be **predictable** otherwise we could lose sight of our end goal by continuing to develop without any perceived deadline or end-point.
 - **Continuous evaluation of current COTS , Commercial offerings, and the Technology pipeline**
- **Pervasive C&A:**
 - **Streamline** the Certification & Accreditation (C&A) process to be able to provision capabilities that use “C&A” compliant services to enable shorter delivery times.
 - **Reciprocity** Across user Community
- **Service Interface Attributes:**
 - Need to be **well defined** for other apps to leverage **expedite development**, certification, accreditation, and deployment processes.
 - **Standardize interfaces**
- **Define a Framework that includes:**
 - A **native governance** mechanism
 - The **ability to illuminate the gaps** in technology/capability
 - The **authority to allow for a prioritization** of resources to focus on the most important mission needs.
 - An Enterprise **Services taxonomy** so that shows ***what services align to what mission element***



What does it mean to be Agile?

- Being agile is **not only a state of being**, but a ***mind-set*** that **bridges customers' expectations to developers' techniques**.
- **Agile** development teams **respond** to the **instability of requirements** through an incremental, iterative work tempo.
 - Sprints
 - Spins
 - Iterations
- The DoD is moving away from the Waterfall method because:
 - **Unpredictable** threat environment
 - The need to **deliver** capability in **months** not years
- Agile methods are ***adaptive rather than predictive***
 - Refactoring/Refinement allows for customized **early capability delivery**
 - Philosophy.....“Build a little, Test a little, ***Deploy a little***”
 - **Develop mitigation techniques to deal with Attacks through Agile Adaptive processes**

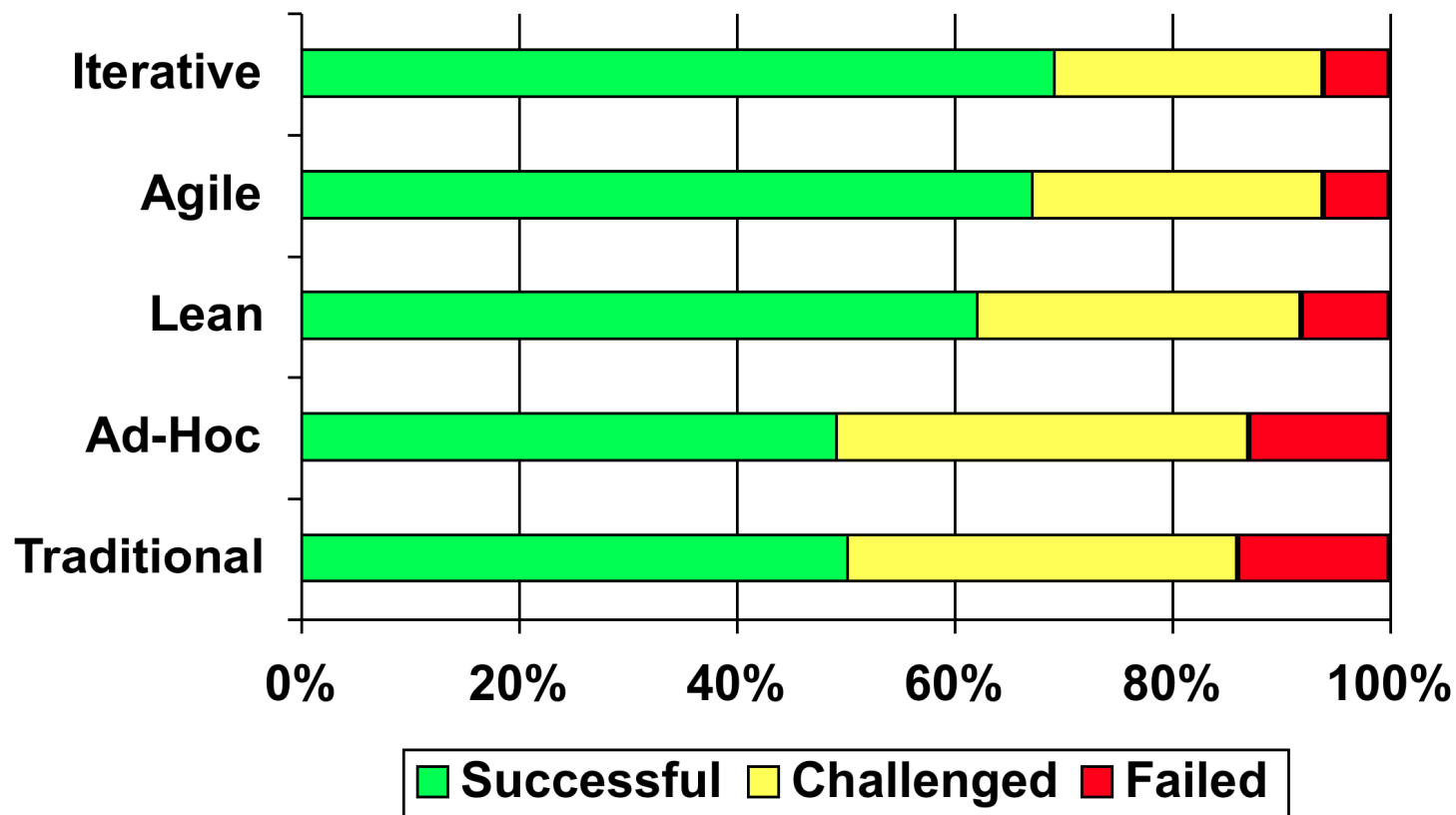


5 Tenets of Agile

- **Value:** Produce a consumable solution on a regular basis which provides value to stakeholders.
- **Validation:** Do continuous regression testing, and better yet take a Test-Driven Development (TDD) approach.
- **Stakeholders:** Work closely with their stakeholders, or a stakeholder proxy, ideally on a daily basis.
- **Self-organization:** Are self-organizing and work within an appropriate governance framework.
- **Improvement:** Regularly reflect on, and measure, how they work together and then act to improve on their findings in a timely manner.

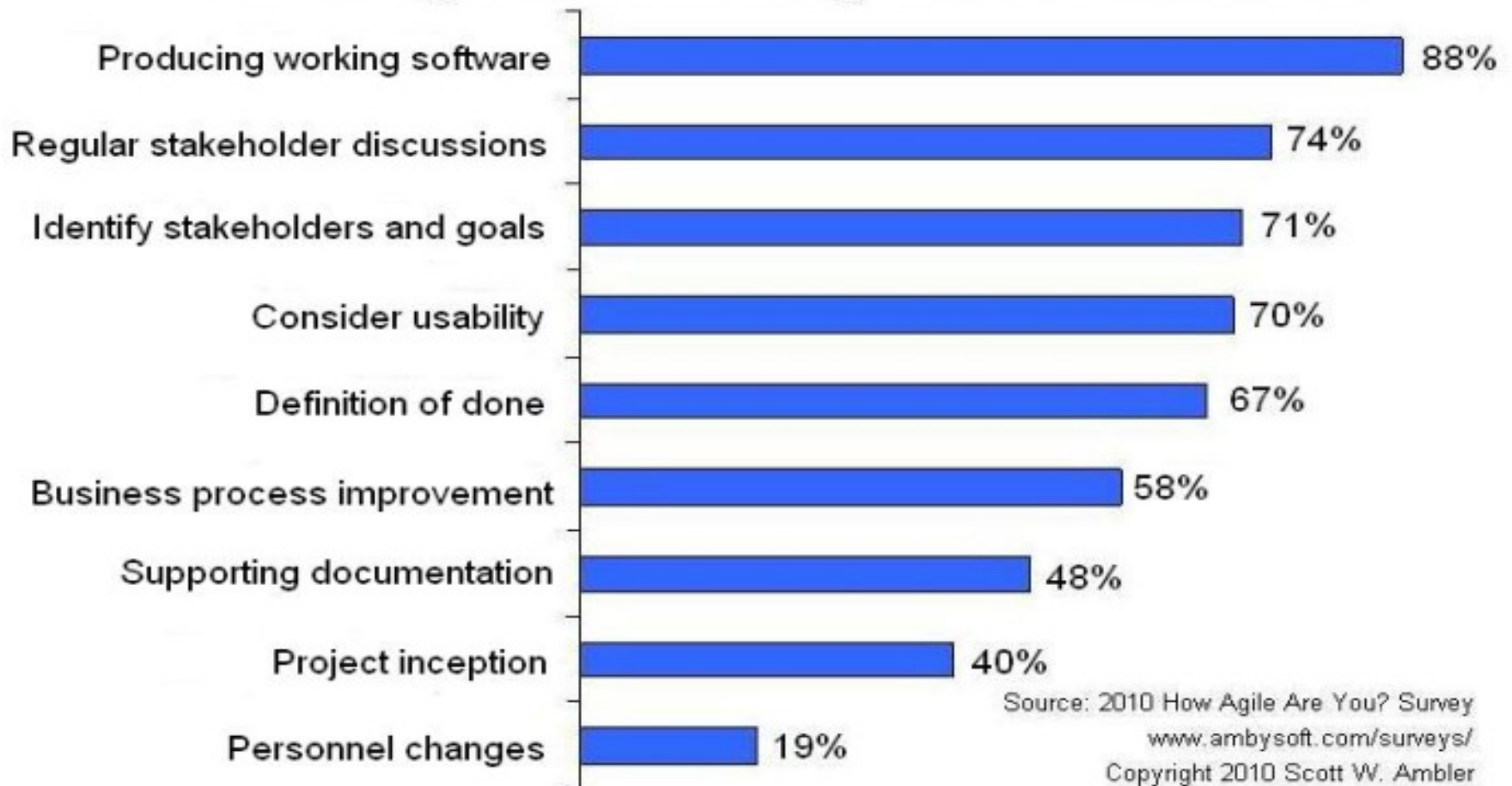
2011 Ambysoft Survey of 178 respondents

Why agile? Higher success rates



Survey Results [Partial]

How are Agile Teams Providing Value to Stakeholders?





Corporate Services as an Enabler

- Optimized resource utilization, which ***lowers overall capital expenditures***
- Greater **flexibility** through **dynamic resource allocation**
- Simple, **cost-effective** upgrades
- **Homogeneous Security Platform**
- *Reduced Development Cost*
- Support for **on-demand** usage models
- **Removes** common services like ***resource management*** and ***security*** responsibilities ***from application code***
- Enables **reuse** of existing infrastructure services



Agile Provisioning Services for Virtualized Security

The attempt is to have all new applications leverage common services including **Security services** of the enterprise:

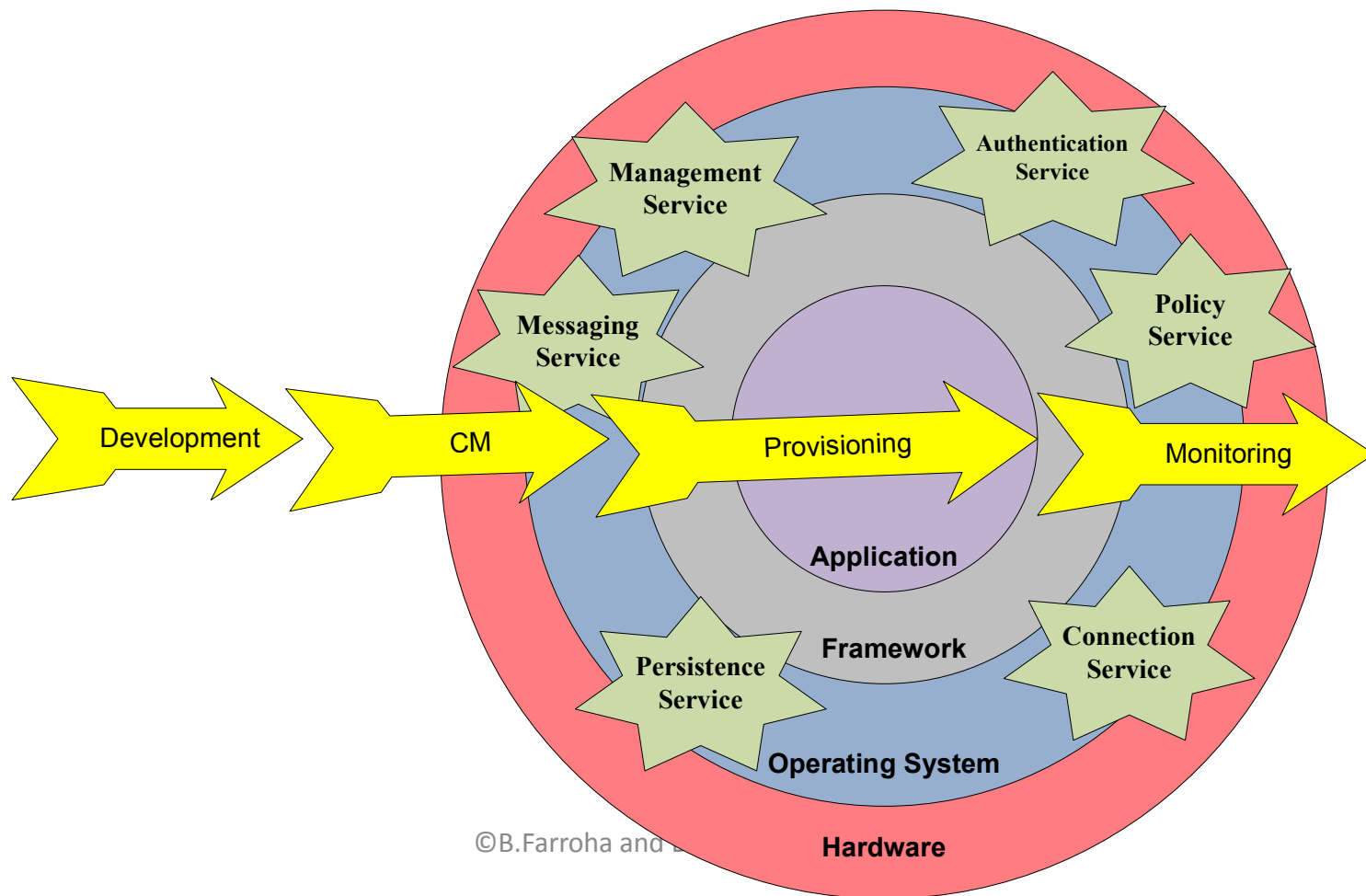
- The model has to **support ownership and control of sensitive data** and **tracking of access** by the data steward
- **Thin client** is the primary approach to **alleviating the client-server bottleneck paradigm**.
- Providing *different security roles* on a per-user and per-service basis ensures customization of client interactions. In other words, the **stakeholder only pays for what they need** in terms of performance and resources.
- Data Isolation has to be achieved using logical isolation methods, since the physical storage and processing are shared
- **Identity, Authentication and other static and dynamic Attributes are used to grant Access right based on dynamic Digital Policy Management**



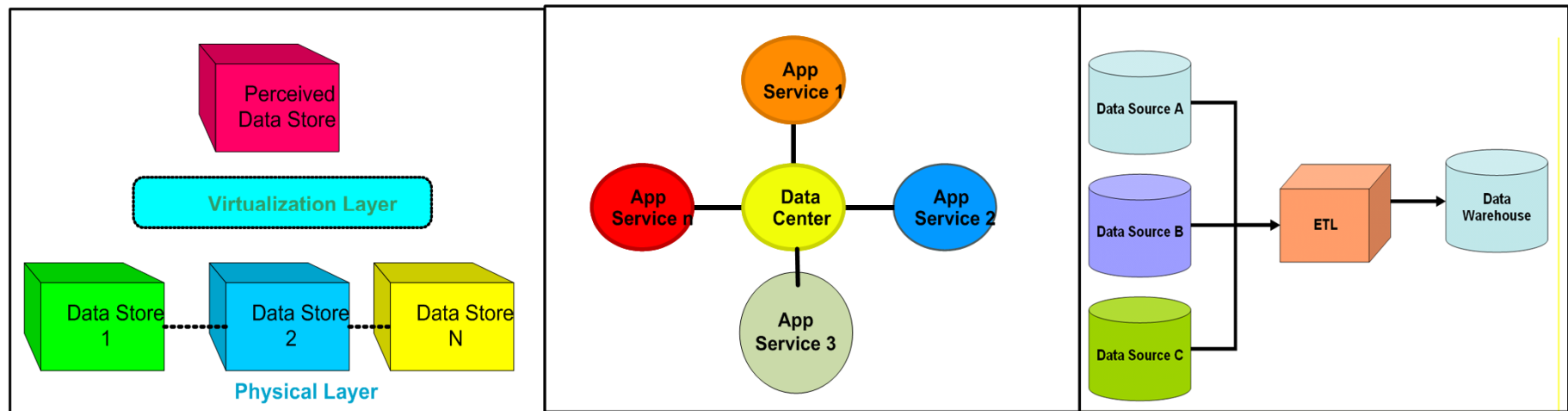
Agile Provisioning Services for Virtualized Security (cont)

- Strong security is needed for **Positive** identity and **access control**, as well as for **stronger encryption** and **key management**
- Use of Open Source enables sharing and leveraging resources, but may open up vulnerabilities
- **Leverage COTS** in new services
- **Cost** and performance can be **distributed** over the organizations utilizing the security services
- **Elastic** capabilities to **spur new processes** over the available ubiquitous computing resources
- **Ease of entry** by simply subscribing to the common service

Service-Based Architecture using a Security Framework



How do we Secure our Data when it Extends Globally?



Data Virtualization Constructs all relying on
Data Services





Deploying Automated Secure Systems in an SoS Environment

- **Detect**
 - This level of assurance *can only be accomplished* by providing a **continuous monitoring** capability to discover hostile actions and detect errors and attacks as soon as possible.
- **React**
 - The first action network administrators do upon **discovering security violations** is to **close security holes** and **isolate infected areas**.
- **Upgrade and Update**
 - **Subscribe to one of the leading malware detection and removal tools** to receive the most recent patches and methods and agile methods to apply the patches to all elements of the enterprise and ensure that there are no exposures and weak links that stay vulnerable
- **Predict and Invest**
 - **Technology trends Adversary Trends Industry trends**



Deploying Automated Secure Systems in an SoS Environment (cont)

- **Alternative Planning**
 - Ensure that we have **processes and development and maintenance** approaches to **recover data and systems once they have been attacked** and alternative resources to ensure continued operations (COOP) of the enterprise when the system is attacked and being recovered.
- **Meeting the Next Generation Capability needs**
 - The DoD and many leading commercial and governmental agencies are quickly developing and implementing plans to migrate to the a **cloud based environment** where services and/or data storage will be handled by **third parties** within or outside the enterprise.
 - This approach necessitates the development of **agile methods** to deal with threats and attacks quickly and re-instantiate reliable services to all stakeholders in an expedited manner.
 - **Agility in defending the identities, data, and services**, is essential to protect the enterprise resources



Security Family	Class	Service Imperative
Access Control	Technical	Institute an authorization service to authenticate user attributes and data classification .
		Ensure all data is tagged appropriately to enable sharing at the same classification or higher level.
		Institute an integrity checking mechanisms to ensure applications, data or users cannot access information they are not authorized or accredited to access.
		Ensure appropriate blocking mechanisms are in place to counter rogue applications or users.
Audit and Accountability	Technical	Institute an automated audit logging capability to capture all access, authentication, assertions and denial events.
		Ensure audit reports are generated at a pre-defined tempo and that they include metadata such as time stamps, identification data, adjudication information and out of bounds data.
		Institute an archival capability to save dated reports to enable forensic analysis to occur in the event of a security breach.
		Collect metrics on all security events to load balance security services.
Identification and Authentication	Technical	Create a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) to make available to all applications to enable single sign-on, ensure privacy, provide authentication, maintain integrity and guarantee non-repudiation.
		Provide the ability to enable reciprocity for authentication between systems inside and outside the domain.
		Provide the ability to uniquely identify individuals, devices and applications to uphold integrity.



Security Family	Class	Service Imperative
System and Information Integrity	Operational	Leverage the authentication service to ensure the right data is available to the right applications.
		Ensure all data is tagged appropriately to enable sharing at the same classification or higher level.
		Institute an integrity checking mechanisms to <i>ensure applications, data or users cannot access information they are not authorized or accredited to access.</i>
		Institute data checking mechanisms to ensure the validity of the data as it is used by different applications.
		<i>Log all metadata on data requests and transmission</i> to capture data provenance to further ensure data integrity.

WAR FIGHTING TECHNOLOGIES

Security Family	Class	Service Imperative
System Communication and Protection	Technical	All security services must be bounded and self contained to maximize reusability and to avoid ambiguity with other non-security services.
		<p>A sampling of the type of attacks we want to detect through security monitoring are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malicious Code: This is transmitted to the victim's site through Attachments, Piggybacking, Internet Worms, Web Browser Exploits, Hacking, and Affiliate Marketing. 2. Infiltration: This includes social and technical infiltration of the information systems and the personnel managing these important assets. The adversary agents get access through physical or logical access holes in the security and steal, destroy and manipulate information. 3. Unauthorized Access: This is the process by which an outsider gains access to a system or network, or an authorized person gains access at a higher level than he/she legitimately needs in order to take an unfair advantage of the system to destroy, damage, or transmit the information to an unauthorized user or for an unaccepted use. 4. Data Source/Results Corruption: This type of attack is accomplished by attacking the information via malware or physical destruction of the system hosting the information. 5. Denial of Service (DOS): This type of attack usually consists of the concerted efforts of a person or persons to prevent the information source services from functioning efficiently or at all, by temporarily or indefinitely flooding the servers with requests beyond their ability to respond.
		Monitor and log metrics to capture out of bounds data, communication links, data volume transmission and length of connection in order <i>to guarantee availability, protect privacy and maintain the integrity of the system.</i>
		Institute checking mechanisms to ensure all data is tagged with the appropriate security metadata.
		Ensure any remote user, application or device is authenticated prior to access.



Conclusions

- Building capabilities using a **service-based architecture** provides key benefits
 - System components are **discoverable**,
 - Services can be made **interoperable**, **loosely coupled** and **decentralized**
 - A **federated service-based** enables **heterogeneous data access** and **service interoperability** in a multi-organizational enterprise.
- **Information sharing through protected means and leveraging Agile methodologies** allows us **dynamically adjust to accommodate Threats** and National Security Strategy.
- **Agility and Modularity play an increasingly important role in developing a COTS based Secure Enterprise**
- **Computing and Communication services are becoming a commodity, but securing them is still critical a tasks to gain the promised Efficiencies**
- This framework **takes advantage of decades of system development techniques to arrive** at a **secure and flexible architecture** for the enterprise.
- The Framework is based on **developing security at project inception and using a Service based construct to leverage security as a service.**



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